

NEWS TRIBUNE

N - 52,827

S - 76,342

FEB 24 1966

CPYRGHT

CIA Briefing May Not Be Routine

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WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relation Committee will receive its "routine annual briefing" from the Central Intelligence Agency Friday, but questioning is expected to be anything but routine.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D-Minn., Wednesday billed the hearing as "the beginning of a committee study on the influence and interference of the CIA in the field of foreign policy."

A committee spokesman insisted that CIA Director William F. Raborn's appearance was routine but added, "We can't control what people say and any kind of question can come up."

McCarthy, author of a highly-publicized resolution to set up a Senate committee to investigate the foreign policy actions of the CIA, predicted that Raborn would be the first of many CIA witnesses to appear before the committee.

He said the Foreign Relations Committee has discussed the possibility of holding hearings on the CIA without passing a resolution. McCarthy apparently feels

the committee does not need new authority to hold an enquiry.

McCarthy is planning to question the CIA chief in detail on the agency's authority to establish its own foreign policy.

Although Raborn's testimony is not intended to be part of the continuing series of committee hearings on Viet Nam he undoubtedly will be questioned about CIA activities in the war-torn country.

The committee's annual briefing by the CIA chief is generally held in January, but was postponed this year due to the Viet Nam hearings.

Raborn was scheduled to appear before the committee today but the meeting was rescheduled for Friday as the President invited the committee to the White House for a briefing by Vice President Hubert Humphrey on his Far Eastern tour.

In another development a resolution that would establish and define presidential authority concerning the war in Viet Nam was introduced Thursday by McCarthy.

McCarthy said his resolution would give the President "temporary control over both the open market operations and the rediscount rate authority of the Federal Reserve Board" and it would give the President limited discretionary authority to raise or lower individual and corporate income tax rates and selected excise taxes "within limits set by the Congress."

The presidential power would be granted only during "a period of emergency" which would be set by law by the Congress.

McCarthy suggested that the present period of emergency would be in effect as long as the Southeast Asia (Bay of Tonkin) Resolution remains in effect. The Southeast Asia Resolution was passed in 1964.

McCarthy said the President should be given the emergency authority "in the interest of sound fiscal management, to provide adequate revenues, to prevent inflation, and to avoid or to lessen the possibility that the increase in the national debt necessary to finance the conflict in Viet Nam will be financed at inflated interest rates."